NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

CONKLING AND PLATT.

THEIR RESIGNATIONS RECEIVED. ME EMPIPE STATE UNREPRESENTED IN THE UNITED ATES SENATE-THE COURSE OF THE ADMINIS-TRATION ASSAILED IN THE LETTER OF RESIGNA-TION-GREAT EXCITEMENT ALL AROUND - NO

nators Conkling and Platt have resigned. They give their reasons in a letter to Gover-aor Cornell, which he sent to the Assembly last evening. They also formally informed the Vice-President. The news produced a prosensation throughout the country. The conduct of the ex-Senators was sharply coned in Washington and eisewhere. In Althe excitement was intense. An active was begun to secure the reelecof Messrs. Conkling and Platt. The istration Republicans are confident they can defeat that purpose. Some Republican Senators will refuse to enter a caucus. No election can take place before May 31, as the State Senate adjourned, so that it should not receive the formal notice,

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION. RECENT DIFFERENCES REVIEWED - SENATOR

ROBERTSON SHARPLY ASSAILED—THE UNIT RULE REASSERTED - THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE AT-ALBANY, May 16 .- Governor Cornell sent to the

mbly to-day the fellowing letter from Messrs, Conkling and Platt, announcing their resignations as United States Senators: SIR: Transmitting, as we do, our resignations,

espectively of the great trusts with which New-York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the Legislature and people of the State, with the reasons which, in our judgment, make such a step respectful and necessary.

ne weeks ago the President sent to the Senate, in a group, the nominations of several persons for es already filled. One of these offices is the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, now held by General Merritt; another is the Consul Generalahip at London, now held by General Badeau; another is Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished Secretary of State. Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new Administration, but like the other persons named he was ready to rem in at his post if permitted to do so. All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New-York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged fault or for any alleged need or advantage of the public service, but in order to give the great office of Collector of the Port of New-York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a "reward" for certain acts of his, said to have aided in making the nomination of General Gestield possible. The chain of removals thus proposed was broken by General Badeau's promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent.

These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. ship at London, now held by General Badeau;

These nominations summoned every member of the Senate to say whether he advised such a transaction. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New-York offices were soon to be made or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions bearing on the mbject, which had been sent to us for presentation, should occasion arise, until we had notice from the President of his readiness to receive them. Hearing that the Vice-President was equally surprised and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the Cabinet officer from our State, and learned that, though he had spent some time with the President on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of an intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by hearany, following the event. After carnest reflection and consultation we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public stample to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the Republican party.

A REMONSTRANCE,

A REMONSTRANCE. No public utterance of comment or censure was de by either of us, in the Senate or elsewhere; on ontrary, we thought that the President would consider the action, so sudden and hasty, and able modes of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed and presented by Mr. James to the Presi-

and signed and presented by Mr. James to the President, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also:

To the President: We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the Collectorship at New-York by the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nonlinations involved in the plan were announced in the Senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the Customs Office at New-York was not contemplated, and were quite ignorant of a purpose to take any action now. We had no opportunity, until after the nonlinations, to make the sugrestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present Collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the Republican party of its principles. Believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such a mode, we caracetly and respectfully ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn. Chesters A. Armue, T. C. Platt, Thomas L. James, Roscoe Conkling.

This paper was presented to the President by Mr.

TROMAS L. JAMES, ROSCOE CONKLING.

This paper was presented to the President by Mr. James, on Monday, the 28th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty Presidents of the Republic, and markedly the present incumbent, had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we did not apprehend that such a suggestion would be treated as an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the President and with an influential member of his Cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the Senators from New-York for "opposing the Administration," and "dictating" to the President. Persons who visited the Executive Mansion reported the President as resultful and impatient of hesitation to "advise and consent" to what he proposed. We had made, we have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press or to make complaint or comment or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champious of "the Administration." Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with trother Senators and officials, we have seed nothing until now ou the subject, nor have we, or either of us, "promoted the deadlock in the Senator in order to prevent or influence action on any somination, nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State from its leading

beginnation, nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and elegrams in great numbers came from every part of the State from its leading efficient protesting against the proposed changes and condoming them on many grounds.

Everal thousands of the leading mercantile rate of New York, constituting, we are insurant, a majority of every branch of trade, but us remonstrates. Sixty of the eighty-one Republican members of the Assembly by letter or memorial, made objection. Representatives in Congress, State officials, business men, ortessional men, commercial, industrial and political organizations are among the remonstrants, and they apault from every section of the State.

THE WITHDRAWN MOMINATIONS. HE WITHDRAWN NOMINATIONS.

the nominations already referred to there alting the action of the Senate several citiwe York named for offices, connected with ris — district-attorneys and marshals, rere all responsiments. Most of been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes, a certified by the judges of the Courts and inent persons who attested the faith-rit of their service, and recommended

the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the Senate or Senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from Executive interference. The design was to control the action of Senators, touching matters committed by the Constitution to the Senate, and to the Senate exclusively. It has been suggested in addition that by recalling these nominations and holding them in his own hands the President might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event be made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of not only to punish independence of Senatorial votes and action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of any individual however high in station, the conditions are utterly vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel the representatives of States to fling down their oath and representatives

the conditions are uterly vicious and degrading, and what was co of States to fling down their oath and representatives of States to fling down their oath and representative of States to fling down their oath and representative duty at the footstool of executive power.

Following this sweeping and startling executive net came ominous avowals that disent or failure to "advise and consent" would be held an act of offence, exposing all Senators from whatever State to Executive displeasure. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question whether we shall surrender the plain right and the sworn duty of Senators by consenting to what we believe to be vicious and hurtful, or be assigned the position of disloyalty to the Administration which we helped to bring in and the success of which we earnestly wish for for every reason and motive which can enter into the case. We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the Senate is bound to remove without cause incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the President or a member of his Cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him.

Only about two years ago the Senate advised that General Merritt is. Another Senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now Scoretary of the Treasury, and head of the Department whose subordinate General Merrits. Another Senator Burden of the service was one of the Administration up to the exponential time to the provide the service itself, for the protection of the waste of time and obstruction to the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official action as Senators is none reasons of it. In the place of an experienced officer in the midst of his term fixed by law, it is proposed to put a man who has had not training for the position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its officia

have been appointed.

How good the distinction is which would make major offices a prey to "intrigue" and wrong, and "shield" minor offices from like havoe, and whether the collectorships of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class, need not be decided here. Assuming General Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all Senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority, possibly it might be said that all should advise the selection in General Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country, or even his party, conspicuous and exalted service.

MR. ROBELISSON ATTACKED.

MR. ROBERTSON ATTACKED. The case in hand does not belong to either of these classes. The vocation of Mr. Robertson and his legi-lative and professional experiences and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, business habits and familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United States which might make him wast revenues and administer the vast business pertaining to the Port of New-York. Certainly he cannot in this respect be held an exception to the rules of right and consistency on which the Constitution and laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or political service rendered by Mr. Robertson so franscendent that the Collectorship of New-York should be taken in the midst of a term and given to him as a recompense. Mr. Robertson is reported by The New-York Tribune to have declared that his nomination was a "reward," a "reward" for action as a delegate to the National Convention. If Mr. Robertson in his action was influenced by a sense of duty, if he voted and neted his bonest convictions it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward, not to speak of such great reward.

The action of which an estimate is thus invited is understood to be this: Mr. Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from a State Convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of negats or delegates to the National Convention. The State Convention declared a plainly more competent than General Merritt to collect the

tion a certain trust. They sought and accepted the position of agents or delegates to the National Convention. The State Convention declared a plainly stated judgment and policy to be observed and supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration all selected as delegates gave implied consent. But several of them, in addition, made most specific personal pledges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout to secure the nomination of General Grant. They made this pledge as the means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as we both personally know, obtain their seats in the National Convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus asknow, obtain their seats in the National Convention upon the faith of their personal statements of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus assumed we understood to involve integrity, as much as the obligation of one who receives the proxy of a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise to vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not himself bound not only by honor, but by expressly giving his word, becomes quite himmaterial in view of the chain made for him. It is insisted that he "organized the bolt," or as it has been sometimes stated, "he was the leader of the bolt," Tais is to say that he invited, persuaded, induced others whom he knew had given their word and had obtained their seats by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only the Republicans assembled in the State Convention but the Republicans of their districts as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whoever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonerable act must share with that other the guilt and should share also the odium justly attaching to it. We are therefore wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see justification for ourselves should we become parties to using the public trusts which belong to the people to requite such service in such modes.

Senatorial Responsibilities.

SKNATORIAL RESPONSIBILITIES. But the appliances employed to effect results set up new standards of responsibility and invade, as we believe, the truths and principles on which the separate and coordinate branches of the Government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to "advise and consent" on his conscience and judgment before God. Whatever or wheever else may constrain him, he is to be exempt from Executive menace or disfavor on the one hand, and executive inducement on the other. Long standing on the orders of the House of Commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the Government to Thiluence the votes of members. The British Constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice, and honest and independent advice, as to an appointment proposed, is as much the right and duty of a Senator as it is the right or duty of the President to propose the name. Be his advice one way or the other, it is no more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the Senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then to do it, we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such prominence has been given to the subject and such distrust has been expressed of the correctness of our positions that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are bound and ever ready to bow. The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority and New-York abounds in sons quite as able as we to bear her message and commission in the Senate of the United States.

With a profound sense of the obligation we owe; with devotion to the Republican party and its creed of "liberty and right"; with reverent attachment to the great State whose interests and honer are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room fer those who may correct all the duties we have made, and interpret aright all the d separate and coordinate branches of the Government stand. A Senator has his own responsibility. He

nisconecived. herefore inclose our resignations, but hold fast lyilege, as citizens and Republicaus, to stand

for the constitutional rights of all men, and of representatives, whether of the States, the Nation or the people. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, Roscor CONKLING. Washington, May 14, 1881. THOMAS C. PLATT.

INDIGNANT BUT NOT FRIGHTENED. BOW REPUBLICAN SENATORS RECEIVED NEWS OF WHAT REELECTION WOULD SIGNIFY-RIDICU-

LOUS RUMOR ABOUT THE VICE-PRESIDENT. ASHINGTON. May 16.-The resignation of Mr. Conkling and his faithful assistant Mr. Platt created a genuine surprise and has I cen the one theme of discussion among politicians in Washington to-day. Perhaps not more than one or two Senators knew was coming when the Clerk of the Senate opened a document which was handed to him by the Vice-President immediately after the journal

The reading of the short note informing the Senate of Senator Conkling's resignation did not at first attract very general attention, the Senators being generally occupied in conversation or looking over their great astonishment demanded a second reading of a look of amazement overspread the faces of many. warded his resignation to Governor Cornell followed as a matter of course, and it surprised nobody. Ever since he became a member of th Senate Mr. Platt has been playing the game of " follow my leader "-the leader of course being Senator Conkling, whose bidding Mr. Platt has done in

on Foreign Relations the Monroe doctrine resolution, and announced that he would call it up tomorrow, but nobody paid any attention to it. Mr. sideration of executive business, which motion was adopted after some ironical remarks by Senators Hill, of Georgia, and Cockrell about the pending resolution to elect officers of the Senate. The executive session was a short one, and about 2 o'clock the Republican Senators assembled in caucus to

pearance at the Capitel this morning, and neither reasons for tendering his resignation. Nobody was The general tone of comment among Republicans—and largely among Democratic Senators also—was effort in his power to defeat the Administration. Senator Hoar said: "I should say that the whole

performance is one of exceeding pettiness. I do not see anything in the situation that justifies an abandonment of a post of duty which a person has undertaken, or to force a change in the political majority in the Senate, because the President and the majority of the Senate differ with respect to the nomination for the New-York Custom House. I do not think that the action is going to have a serious influence on the have believed with earnestness that the Mahone contest was the beginning of the end with the Solid South, and that it afforded a prospect of putting an end to parties divided on sectional lines, and of the attempt to hold power by have been very sorry indeed that anything has di-I have regretted very much that the President has ments by examination was in process of successful trial. I think it has been a great injury to the movement for extracting appointments of subordithought would be important to the country to do; but the President having deas that of the New-York Custom House, I think we are bound to defer to his wishes if he nominates a man of character and capacity. The Democratic cuted, and vote for a political friend of the Presi dent against one of their own, even when they are in a majority in the Senate. That has been the whenever there has been a majority opposed to the President in politics, and still more should such deference be paid to the President by persons of his own party, especially when there has been no ator the Senators from a single State; but it is none the less, in my judgment, a misfortune that it has been found necessary to interfere with the civil ser

"He has acted the boy, and is now trying to bally the Senate, in my opinion," bluntly remarked a Western Senator; and this language pretty fairly represents the first expressions of Republican Sena-tors generally regarding Mr. Conkling's conduct. Boyish," "childish," and "he has acted like a spoiled child," were the most frequent expressions heard from Senators of both parties who were talking about the matter this afternoon.

"What is your opinion !" asked a TRIBUNE corre spondent of a prominent Western Republican Senator this afternoon. "Well," he replied, "if this is the greatest effort of his life' which Mr. Conkling has promised, it seems to me that it is the greatest blunder of his life. What could be expect to gain by such a performance ! Judge Robertson will be confirmed because Mr. Conkling even could never offer any good reason why he should not be, I think Mr. Conkling's action was an insult to the people of the great State of New York, who sent him here to represent them. He suddenly withdraws, taking his colleague with him, and the State will be wholly unrepresented in the Senate during the next State are to be discussed and acted upon. And why?? Simply that Mr. Conkling may gratify his personal and what I cannot but consider his petty spite to-

ward Judge Robertson." In a conversation with a TRIBUNE correspondent this evening, a Republican Senator who has a National reputation for cool, sound judgment, went over the whole ground, giving his views of the motives which impelled Mr. Conkling to resign, and of the effect of that act. Among other things he said: Your New-York Senatorstried to create a great sensation and scare somebody, but they failed wofully so far as Republican Senators are concerned. All of them, except two or three personal friends of Mr. Conkling, laugh at the whole business and call it a piece of childish folly. In the caucus this afternoon it was not even mentioned. Why did Mr. Conkling resign ! In a word, because he could not bulldoze either the Senate or the Administration. Why he objected so strenuously to Robertson's appointment I have never been able to learn. He never said that was not fit to be Collector. I suppose the real reason for his opposition was Rebertson's course at the Chicago Convention. Now let us see what will gain by the performance of to-day. He will be a candidate for reelection next week. Say he is elected. What will be have accomplished? Judge Robertson will have been confirmed as Collector. Conkling may assert that his reelection is proof that the Republican party of New-York approves his opposition to Judge Robert-son and indexes his act in resigning. Well, what of that † The same Legislature which will reclect Mr. Conkling, if he shall be reelected, indorsed the

nomination of Judge Robertson by a more anani-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TUNISIAN TREATY DISCUSSED. FRANCE ACCUSED OF PERFIDY-GENERAL MELI-

MOFF'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED - SPAIN'S POLICY TOWARD CUBA.

Much angry feeling is shown by the English press at the Tunisian treaty. French papers reply by accusing England of bad faith. The feeling in Italy continues. General Igantieff succeeds General Melikoff. The Spanish Government is determined to carry out their free-trade policy in Cuba. The persecution of the Jews at Warsaw continues.

THE TUNISIAN EXCITEMENT.

GREAT IRRITATION IN ENGLAND-PRENCH RETORTS. LONDON, May 16.-Referring to the Tunisian treaty The Times says that the text of the Franco-Tunis ian Convention provides, not so much for the admission The clauses providing for the supersession of the Interoffensive. The Standard accuses France of bad faith. the connivance, of Prince Bismarck, but he is quite incoded the chartisement of the Kroumirs. The Morning Post characterizes the conduct of France as perfidy and an unblushing falsehood. The Daily Telegraph says that

ms on the Franco-Tunisian treaty. The Journal des Debats says that France has only followed in a milder braids England and Italy for leaving France to her fate in 1870, and disclaims aggressive designs, but insists on Not a voice has been raised in the French Senate or

Franco-funisian treaty has created a very impleasant feeding here."

A dispatch from Rome says that when full details of the treaty were received there the irritation reached its climax and, as debate in the Chambers would have resulted in a hostile vote, the Ministry revisioned.

A dispatch from Vienna to The Standard says: "England was inclined to Join Italy in offering an international protest, but owing to the attitude of the other Powers the step was abandoned."

In the House of Commons to night Mr. Guest (Moderate Liberal) urgod the Government to Join Italy in protest ing against the outragerous attack of France on Tunis.

Mr. Glabstone suggested to wait until the papers are presented. The most important part thereof, he said, would relate to the proceedings of the late Government. He intimated that this part would refer to Lord Salisbury's conversations with M. Waddington. If England was called upon to take measures to ascert her own views relative to Turkish suggesting relative to Algiers.

IGNATIEFF SUCCEEDS MELIKOFF.

St. Perensuence, May 16.-The Emperor has accepted the resignation of General Loris Melikoff, and change creates great uneasiness in political circles.

A scheme of retrenchment shortly to be submitted to
the Council of Style includes reduction of the strength
of the army to a peace footing.

LONDON, May 16 .- A dispatch from Madrid to The Daily Necresays that the Government has resolved to recall the Governor-General in Cuba in consequence of the support he is alleged to have given to the Conserva-

PERSECUTING THE HEBREWS.

Cracow, May 16.—The business community as soon warned from Warsaw not to send Hebrew travcliers thither. Placards have been posted at all street corners inciting the Christians to attack the Hebrews.

BOOTH AND McCULLOUGH.

LONDON, May 16 .- The negotiations for the appearance of Edwin Booth in Berlin are not likely to have any present result. Mr. Booth will probably return o the United States in July on account of the health of

ing last, says that Mr. McCullough's Othello at one or two points has breadth of style sitch as is altogether un-surpassed if, indeed, not orrequalled.

PRINCE BISMARCK THWARTED. Bentin, May 16 .- In the Reichstag to-day

the clause providing for quadrennial Parliaments was adopted by a vote of 155 to 127, but upon the vote be-ing taken on the measure as a whole it was almost A resolution requiring the Imperial Budget to be pre

FOREIGN NOTES.

Lexicos, Mombay, May 16, 1881.

A fire has occurred on Portobello Road, London, by thick a father, mother, and four children were burned of eath.

Two young Italians, brothers, who lost all they had at he Moute Carlo, Monaco, saming tables recently, threw homselves under a train at San Remo.

Several well known Scotch farmers are about to start in a tour through America with a view to obtaining in-ormation regarding the prespects of agricultural emi-Captain Penny, of the British steamer Somerset,

Dervisch Pacha, the Turkish commander, has within

the past few days sent to Saionica for reinforcements to dislocke the Albanians from Djakova and Ipek, where, it is said, large forces have concentrated.

The Peris Liberté announces that Colenel Flatters's trans-Sahara mission, will be taken up and the murder of Colenel Flatters's

In the latest betting in the race for the Derby Stakes,

In the latest betting in the race for the Deroy Stakes, 2 to I is bet against Mr. Norman's brown colt Percegrine, 20 to 1 against each of Mr. P. Lorillard's bay colts, Iro-quois and Barrett, 60 to 1 against Mr. J. R. Keene's chestnut coit Den Fulano, and 100 to 1 against Mr. P. Lorillard's bay colt Passale. Panana, May 7.—News from the South says the Chill-panare in purpoid of Passale, and Details of Para.

as are to pursuit of Pierola, ex-Dictator of Peru. Frederick Ford, a British subject and representative of the famous house of Droytus Bros. & Co., of Paris, was ar sted recently in Lima by the Chilian military authors

RAILEOAD INTERESTS.

NEW ROADS IN THE SOUTH.

A syndicate was reported as formed in this ity yesterday for the purchase and building of an exuthwest to the Atlantic const. The purchases of existing lines embrace, it was said, the Macon and Bruns wick, East Tennessee and Virginia system, the Selma, Rome and Daiton and the Memphis and Charleston Rall-rosis. It was reported that these rosals would be connected by building new lines and that subscriptions for the purpose of the syndicate have already been made.

JUDGMENT AGAINST A ROAD. GALVESTON, Tex., May 16 .- A dispatch to

The News from Houston, Tex., says: In the case of E. J. Head, plaintiff in execution, agt. the Houston East and West Texas Rallway Company, jadgment was rendered for plaintiff for \$34,825 and \$630 costs on the original

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The \$1,800,000 loan here on Saturday, was awarded to Mesars. Tainter & Holl, of New-York. of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company, bid for

A CHECK FORGER ARRESTED.

Meyer Thalmessinger, a stationer at No. 387 Broadway, informed the police last week that he had been swindled out of \$110 by means of a forged check presented by a man named Philip Oberdorfer. The forger was formerly an agent for a stationery firm in this city, and had made Mr. Thalmessinger's acquaint-

ance in the course of business. He visited Mr. Thalmes singer's store two weeks ago and asked to have a check eashed. The check was drawn to his order and bore the farged signature of Mrs. C. Priedberg, his aunt, who pives at No. 449 West Twenty-fourth-st. Mr. Thalmes singer cashed the check, believing it to be good, but he singer cashed the check, believing it to be good, but as afterward learned that it was worthless. Mrs. Friedberg informed the police that Oberdorfer had deserted his wife and children and had become a confirmed drunkard. No less than fifteen checks, for amounts ranging from \$10 to \$50, bearing forgeties of Mrs. Friedberg signature, had been sent to her by different persons recently. Detectives Heidelberg and Polan arrosted Oberdorfer last evening. He acknowledged his guilt and said he was glad he had been arrested. He was locked up at Police fleadquarters.

SUCCESS OF THE TREASURY PLAN.

EIGHTY-PIVE MILLIONS OF REGISTERED FIVES AL

READY RECEIVED FOR CONTINUANCE Washington, May 16 .- At the closing hour to lay Secretary Windom had received notices from holders of five per cent registered bonds desiring to have them continued at 312 per cent which, together with the gate of \$85,184,050. Nearly \$35,000,000 of this amount of opinion that the \$250,000,000 of registered bonds, the ait to which the option of continuance at a lower rate of interest was fixed, will all be in hand before next

The six per cent bonds received for continuance at 31;

ASSERTING THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- In the Senate to day, Mr. Burnside (Rep., R. I.) reported back favorably rom the Committee on Foreign Relations the resolution posed ship canals across the Isthmus. Mr. Burnside gave notice that he would call the resolution up tomerrow. The language of the resolution is as follows:

"The interests of the people of the United States of America, and the welfare and security of their Government, are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship canals and other ways for the transportation of sca-going vessels across the Isthmus connecting North and South America, that the Government of the United States, with the transports which is due to all other peoples and governments, hereby asserts that it will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of any such project, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways, either in peace or in war." norrow. The language of the resolution is as follows:

MRS. GARFIELD'S CONDITION.

Washington, May 16 .- Dr. Boynton, Mrs Garfield's attending physician, reports that her condi-tion to night has somewhat changed for the worse. Her pauled by more delirium. There is hope that the reinitient character of the lever and that it is lowed by a corresponding improvement to-morrow.

Mrs. Garifeld's condition to-night, however, is such as to cause great anxiety.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- The Senate in ex-

Richard A.

Richard A.

J. Henry Wilson, Collector of Customs, District of Columbia, Joseph B. Sawyer, Collector of Customs, Wiscasset, Mc. Walter C. Brundage, Surveyor of Customs, Michigan City, Ind.; William H. Hunt, Jr., Collector of Customs, District of Monicana and Idaha.

Charles E. Henry, United States Marshal for District of Col

Saan.

A.my-First Lieutenant Argolus Ghennessee to be Captain
Sth Regiment Cavalny: Second Lieutenant William J. Turner to be First Lieutenant 2d Regiment Infantry: Second
Lieutenant Francia H. Hardie to be First Lieutenant 3d Regi-

Washington, Monday, May 16, 1881. Secretary Lincoln, Adjutant-General Drum and Colo nel Barr left here this evening for Leavenworth, Kan., to inspect the military prison there.

The Attorney General gives the opinion relative to the

4,202 of the Revised Statutes do not east upon the Collector any duty of inspecting exports.

The Committee of Post Office officials, recently ap-

cointed to investigate the charges alleging improprie ties in a contract held by General George A. Sheridan have presented a report to the Postmaster-General say-ing that there is no evidence showing that General Say-nian certruptly influenced official action in securing the

The War Department has issued an order for a board of officers to assemble at the Army Building, New-Yorl City, on the 13th day of July, 1881, for the purpose o making examinations of all inventions referre the act making appropriations for "fertification other works of defence, and for the armainent to for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for purposes," approved March 3, 1881.

TUTOED BY THE GOVERNOR

ALBANY, N. Y., May 16 .- In the Assembly this evening the Governor returned (with his objections the bill to facilitate the removal of stable manure is New-York City. He says the Board of Health already has the power necessary for the purpose aimed at in the bill. Tabled.

bill providing for the removal of the Forty-second-st. eservoir, New-York. After discussion progress was re-

ported.

The same committee took up the bill relative to contracts of numerical corporations for the construction of piche works and to provide for the employment of resident stonecutters and mechanics on such works. Progress reported.

The New-York Reservoir bill was ordered to a third

THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTION.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16 .- The Commission to suggest amendments to the Constitution of New-Jersey will meet in this city to-morrow. The Commission is ed of Senators Hobart and Gardner, Speaker Van Dyne and Assemblyman H. W. Murphy, the Hon, Messrs, John T. Bird, H. Newton Conger, Thomas Mc-Kenn, Barker Gummere and Leon Abbett.

STRIKES AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16 .- Building operations were generally suspended here to-day by a strike of the bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers, who de-mand \$3 per day. The freight hands at the Eric Railway freight house also struck to-day for an advance of 25 cents a day. They were receiving \$1 25 a day.

MORE INCENDIARIES ON STATEN ISLAND. Another incendiary fire occurred at Clifton, L, at midnight Sunday. Flames were discovered in the lower part of the three-slory frame dwelling in New-York-ave., owned by Philip McCaffrey. In a short time the building was entirely destroyed. The house was valued at \$5,000 and was insured for \$3,000 in the Manhattan Company.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

YOUNG GIRL KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., May 16.—On Lyons Creek, Davis County, restering, Miss Bertle Drawance, age fifteen, was killed by lighteing.

PAYING A CHURCH'S DEBTS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 16.—The Third Presbyterian Church yesterfay raised 214,500 by Mr. Kimball's assistance to fay their debt.

UNABLE TO ENDURE DISGRACE.

RICHMOND, Va., May 16.—John Schmidt, age forty-eight, committed suicide by taking laudanum, because he received itsenth laabes for stealing some becom, BUSINESS FAILURE IN ARKANSAS,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—W. H. Moore & Co., doing a general merchandise business at Rot Springs, Ark, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, 200,006. The creditors are merchants of St. Luth, Cincinnatt, New-York and New-Orleans.

INDICTED FOR STAR BOUTE SWINDLING.

New-Orleans.

INDICTED FOR STAR ROUTE SWINDLING.

PHHADELPHIA, May 16.—The Grand Jury in the
United States District Court this afternoon retained three
tills of indictment against Joseph R. Black, William R.
bason, Joseph Frank shal Henry Arbuckle for compilely in
tar Houle Bands.

THE NEWS IN THE CITY.

HOW THE RESIGNATIONS WERE RECEIVED. ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE GREATLY ASTONISHED-MANY UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS ON THE COURSE OF THE TWO SENATORS-THEIR PROSPECT OF REELECTION MUCH DISCUSSED-TALKS WITH RM PUBLICANS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

In and about this city yesterday afternoon and evening the one subject of discussion among politicians of both parties and all factions, and among great numbers of citizens, whose only active participation in politics is the casting of votes at elections, was the resignation of the New-York Senators. The almost universal belief was that they had resigned with the expectation of reelection, and in the hope of restoring their influence in the Senate and the party. Talks with many Republicans of all shades of opinion are reported herewith. The great majority of Republicans in the city disapproves the course of the Senators. Very many express deep regret, because they think that the division in the party has been made much worse. The prospect of the reelection of the two Senators was carnestly discussed, the prevalent expectation being that they would be successful because of the number of Conkling Republicans in the Assembly. Senator Platt arrived in the city late last

DISCUSSION AMONG POLITICIANS.

WHAT WAS SAID WHEN THE FIRST SHOCK OF SUR-PRISE WAS OVER-GENERAL DISAPPROVAL OF MR. CONKLING'S COURSE-A RULE OR RUIN POLICY.

The announcement on the bulletins yesterday

Platt caused a great stir in political circles throughout the city. Groups of men could be seen in the indeed, almost everywhere, discussing the news. No political act of recent times has caused greater surprise. The old phrase in regard to officeholders that ence so well that few persons could be found yes-terday who were not slow to believe that Messrs. Conkling and Platt had given up their places. Two weeks ago a report was circulated in this city that Senator Platt would resign if Judge Kobertson was confirmed, and the rumor excited merriment at the time. Hence when the report came that both Senators from this State had sent in their resignations, it was thought at first that it was a repetition and enlargement of the former rumor. When the truth of the news was established, there was still an unwillingness shown to believe that the Senators had resigned merely because they could not control the nomination of a Collector of the Port. "It seems too ridiculous, too much like boy's play," said a leading Republican who has heretofore acted with the "machine"; "and I shall wait for an explanation before I can believe that Senator Conkling has resigned on such grounds."
Only a few machine politicians could be found who were ready to approve the course of the Senators, while scores admitted that it was a serious blunder. A frequent expression was that because Senator Conkling could not have his way he was ready to destroy the party. "It is the rule or ruin policy," said a prominent business man, "and must effectually destroy the influence of both Senators hereafter." Some were inclined to think that it would be a good thing for the State, providing the people could be allowed to give an pinion upon it. If the Senator had waited until the Legislature had adjourned and sought vindication at the ballot-box," said a prominent Republican, be would be buried so deep as never to be able to

"This gives us the State next fall," said Demo crats generally. " If the Republican leaders want to contest the State on the principle of controlling patronage," said a Democratic judge now on the bench, "I think we can count upon a walk-over. That is not what the people send representatives to

The prospects of the reelection of the Senators were much discussed. There was a general approval of President Gardeld's course. "If it will only end the rule of Bossism in this State," said a Republican, "he will deserve the everlasting gratitude of the people," No one thought that the Senators intended to retire from public life. It was expected by all that the Senaters would seek a "vindication" of their opposition to Judge Robertson at the hands of the Legislature. The fact that the Legislature unanimously approved the nomination of Robertson and then refused to revoke its approval under pressure from Washington, was thought in some quarters to indicate that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt could not be reelected. The fact that Mr. Platt secured his election by the aid of Judge Robertson was suggested as proof that he could not

now be elected.

The "machine" men, however, were firm in their belief that both Senators would be returned, and their opponents were not disposed to dispute the statement very strongly. It was argued that the whole power of the party organization in this State was used last fall to elect a majority of the Legislature that would vote for a United State Scuntor in harmony with Mr. Conkling. That result was secured, and had the "machine" been united on Mr. Platt he would not have needed the votes of Mr. Robertson and his friends to secure his election. When he should come up for reelection on a question of the control of patronage for his wing of the party, it was said yesterday, every "machine" would be cast for him. Then, too, it is known that Mr. Conkling has the friendship of Hubert O. Thompson and other leaders in the Tilden Democracy, and that those persons are frequent visitors at General Arthur's residence, and that they recently endeavored to influence Democratic votes in the Legislature to aid Mr. Conkling in getting the Robertson resolution rescinded. It is thought that the Senators can depend on this influence to prevent united action on the part of the Democratic legislators in voting against the interests of Mr. Conkling. The charter and other pending legislation in Albany, and the nominations now before the Aldermen, on which the Republican members controlled by General Arthur hold the balance of power, are all levers which can be used to Mr. Conkling's advantage in securing reelection. It was generally admitted that the influence of the Governor and his patronage could alone defeat the reelection of the two Senators by the present Legislature, but no one could be found who believed that the Governor would oppose Mr. Conkling.

MR. FRENCH'S EARLY INFORMATION. Commissioner French returned to the city from Washington late yesterday afternoon. He told a

TRIBUNE reporter that he had shared in a consulta-

tion between Senator Conkling and Vice-President Arthur, at which the step taken yesterday had been fully discussed. This was on Sunday. "Besides Mr. Arthur, myself and Mr. Platt no living soul knew of what was coming," he said. "Governor Cornell had no intimation of it, nor had a single Senator. Mr. Conkling had fully decided the matter in his way Couking had fully decided the matter in his war mind and acted with the utmost deliberation. It is alleged that the Republican party in this State is with Mr. Garfield and his advisers in this matter of the Collectorship. Senator Conking and his friends deny this, and are willing to put the matter to the test. It is this the Senator has done in offering his resignation. He takes this course to determine the question whether he is in the right or not. If he is not, he has too much pride to permit himself to stand in the way of the wishes of his comstituents. To my mind there can be no question of the result. The Legislature will return both the Senators at once, said show Mr. Garfield that he and his advisors were mistaken. Mr. Garfield that he and his advisors were mistaken. Mr. Garfield that he continued to the controverty must arrive at the unavoidable of the controverty must arrive at the unavoidable of the controverty must arrive at the unavoidable conclusion that the Senator could pursue no other course than the one he has chosen. Of course it